

Spring 2011 Curriculum Map

Course: World History

Instructor(s):

Pre-Assessment: All students will take pre-test on World History. This will assist instructor on student's background knowledge.

1	1. Pre-Test, Class Rules, Journals, Progress Charts, Register Glogster/Xtranormal and Concepts in World History.	The focus of this important first unit is on the concepts and enduring understandings rather than specific standards.	Conflict/Change, Culture, Governance, Individual, Groups, and Intuitions, Location, Movement/Migration, Technological Innovations, and Time, change, and Continuity.	Culture Migration Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is culture and how does it affect civilization? 2. What is migration and why is it done?
2	First Civilizations: Social Complexity and need for order	<p>SSWH1 The student will analyze the origins, structures, and interactions of complex societies in the ancient Eastern Mediterranean from 3500 BCE to 500 BCE</p> <p>SSWH2 The student will identify the major achievements of Chinese and Indian societies from 1100BCE to 500 CE</p>	<p>a. Describe the development of Mesopotamian societies; include the religious, cultural, economic, and political facets of society, with attention to Hammurabi's law code.</p> <p>b. Describe the relationship of religion and political authority in Ancient Egypt.</p> <p>d. Describe early trading networks in the Eastern Mediterranean; includes the impact Phoenicians had on the Mediterranean World.</p> <p>e. Explain the development and importance of writing; include cuneiform, hieroglyphics, and the Phoenician alphabet.</p> <p>b. Explain the development and impact of Hinduism and Buddhism on India and subsequent diffusion of Buddhism.</p> <p>c. Describe the development of Chinese civilization under the Zhou and Qin.</p> <p>d. Explain the impact of Confucianism on Chinese culture; include the examination system, the Mandate of Heaven, the status of peasants, the status of merchants, and the patriarchal family, and explain diffusion to Southeast Asia, Japan, and Korea.</p>	Cultural Diffusion Polytheism City-State Dynasty Empire Theocracy Caste Confucianism Mandate of Heaven Feudalism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the river valley civilizations? 2. What were the characteristics of the civilization in Mesopotamia? 3. How did trade impact early civilization? 4. What was Hammurabi's code and its importance? 5. What impact did Egyptian civilization have on World History? 6. How did Buddhism and Hinduism develop and spread across Asia? 7. How did Confucianism affect China?

3/4	Classic Empires	SSWH3 The student will examine the political, philosophical, and cultural interaction of classic Mediterranean societies from 700BCE to 400CE.	SSWH3 a. Compare the origins and structure of the Greek polis, the Roman Republic, and the Roman Empire. b. Identify the ideas and impact of important individuals; include Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle and describe the diffusion of Greek culture by Aristotle's pupil Alexander the Great and the impact of Julius and Augustus Caesar. c. Analyze the contributions of Hellenistic and Roman culture; include law, gender, and science. d. Describe polytheism in the Greek and Roman world and the origins and diffusion of Christianity in the Roman world. e. Analyze the factors that led to the collapse of the Western Roman Empire.	Polis Monarchy Democracy Tyrant Aristocracy Oligarchy Hellenistic Republic Inflation Christianity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How can you compare the government of the classic empires? Who was Alexander the great and what was Hellenistic culture? What was the Roman Republic? What was the Roman Empire? How did the Roman Empire Fall?
5/6	Empires and Kingdoms: Growth and Expansion	SSWH4 The student will analyze the importance of the Byzantine and Mongol Empires between 450CE and 1500 CE.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the importance of Justinian, include the influence of the Empress Theodora, Justinian's Code, and Justinian's efforts to recapture the west. Describe the relationship between the Roman and Byzantine Empires; include the impact Byzantium had on Moscow and the Russian Empire, the effect of Byzantine culture on Tsar Ivan III and Kiev, and the rise of Constantinople as a center for law, religion, and the arts. Explain the Great Schism of 1054 CE. Analyze the spread of the Mongol Empire; include the role of Chinggis (Genghis) Khan in developing the empire, the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China and the West, the development of trade, and European observations through the writings of Marco Polo. Explain the Ottoman Empire's role in the decline of Byzantium and the capture of Constantinople in 1453 CE. 	Great Schism Tsar Constantinople Mongol Empire	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Who was Justinian and what was the Justinian's Code? Who was Ivan III what impact did he have on Russia? How did trade impact on the Byzantines and Russians? What was the impact of the Mongols on Russia, China, and the west?

		. SSWH5 The student will trace the origins and expansion of the Islamic World between 600 CE and 1300 CE	a. Explain the origins of Islam and the growth of the Islamic Empire. b. Identify the Muslim trade routes to India, China, Europe, and Africa and assess the economic impact of this trade. c. Explain the reasons for the split between Sunni and Shia Muslims. d. Identify the contributions of Islamic scholars in medicine (Ibn Sina) and geography (Ibn Battuta). f. Analyze the relationship between Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.	Allah Qur'an Ramadan Torah Bible	1. Who was Muhammad? 2. What are the Five Pillars? 3. Who are the Shiites and Sunni's? 4. What is the relationship between the three great monotheistic religions in the world?
7/8	Emergence of Modern Europe	SSWH7 The student will analyze European medieval society with regard to culture, politics, society, and economics. SSWH5 The student will trace the origins and expansion of the Islamic World between 600 CE and 1300 CE	b. Describe the political impact of Christianity; include Pope Gregory VII and King Henry IV of Germany (Holy Roman Emperor). c. Explain the role of the church in medieval society. d. Describe how increasing trade led to the growth of towns and cities. e. Describe the impact of the Crusades on both the Islamic World and Europe	Feudalism Tithe Manor Monastery Secular Crusades	1. Who was Charlemagne and how did he influence western culture? 2. How did feudalism affect medieval society? 3. What were the political impact of Christianity and its impact on Medieval society? 4. How did the Crusades effect trade and lead to cities and towns?
		SSWH9 The student will analyze change and continuity in the Renaissance and Reformation.	a. Explain the social, economic, and political changes that contributed to the rise of Florence and the ideas of Machiavelli. b. Identify artistic and scientific achievements of Leonardo da Vinci, the “Renaissance man,” and Michelangelo. c. Explain the main characteristics of humanism; include the ideas of Petrarch, Dante, and Erasmus. d. Analyze the impact of the Protestant Reformation; include the ideas of Martin Luther and John Calvin. e. Describe the Counter Reformation at the Council of Trent and the role of the Jesuits. f. Describe the English Reformation and the role of Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.	Renaissance Humanism Vernacular Reformation Counter Revolution Jesuits Tenet	1. What factors led to the Renaissance? 2. What factors contributed to Florence becoming the center of the Renaissance? 3. What were the main characteristics of Humanism? 4. What were the importance of Guttenberg and the invention of the printing press? 5. What role did Martin Luther play

			g. Explain the importance of Gutenberg and the invention of the printing press.		in the Protestant? 6. What part did Henry VIII play in the protestant Reformation? 7. What was the response of the Catholic Church to the Protestant Reformation?
9/10	The Emerging Global World	SSWH10 The impact of the age of discovery and expansion into the Americas, Africa, and Asia.	a. Explain the roles of explorers and conquistadors; include Vasco da Gama, Christopher Columbus, Ferdinand Magellan, and Samuel de Champlain. b. Define the Columbian Exchange and its global economic and cultural impact. c. Explain the role of improved technology in European exploration; include the astrolabe.	Columbian Exchange Mercantilism Exploration Technology	1. How did migration and the slave trade affect Africa? 2. What is Mercantilism? 3. What is a favorable balance of trade?
		SSWH13 The student will examine the intellectual, political, social, and economic factors that changed the worldview of Europeans.	a. Explain the scientific contributions of Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and Newton and how these ideas changed the European worldview. b. Identify the major ideas of the Enlightenment from the writings of Locke, Voltaire, and Rousseau and their relationship to politics and society.	Enlightenment Social Contract Enlightened Despot Declaration of Independence Checks and Balances Federal System Bill of rights	1. What was the Enlightenment? 2. Who were the great political thinkers of the Enlightenment? 3. Who were the great scientists of the Enlightenment?
11/12	Mounting Global Tensions	SSWH14 The student will analyze the age of revolutions and rebellions.	a. Examine absolutism through a comparison of the rules of Louis XIV, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu. b. Identify the causes and results of the revolutions in England (1689), United States (1776), France (1789), Haiti (1791), and Latin America (1808-1825). c. Explain Napoleon's rise to power, and his defeat; and explain the consequences for Europe. d. Examine the interaction of China and Japan with westerners; include the Opium War, the Taiping Rebellion, and Commodore Perry.	Estates National Assembly Reign of Terror Coup d'état Napoleonic Code Battle of Trafalgar Continental System Scorched earth policy Congress of Vienna Balance of Power Bourgeoisie Absolutism	1. What comparisons Can be made between Louis XVI, Tsar Peter the Great, and Tokugawa Ieyasu? 2. What were the causes and results of the major revolutions throughout the world? 3. How did the rise and fall of Napoleon affect Europe? 4. What interaction

					took place between China and Japan with Western nations?
		SSWH15 The student will be able to describe the impact of industrialization, the rise of nationalism, and the major characteristics of worldwide imperialism.	<p>a. Analyze the process and impact of industrialization in England, Germany, and Japan, movements for political reform, the writings of Adam Smith and Karl Marx, and urbanization and its affect on women.</p> <p>b. Compare and contrast the rise of the nation state in Germany under Otto von Bismarck and Japan under Emperor Meiji.</p> <p>d. Describe imperialism in Africa and Asia by comparing British policies in Africa, French policies in Indochina, and Japanese policies in Asia; include the influence of geography and natural resources.</p>	Industrial Revolution Enclosure Factors of Production Urbanization Communism Socialism Capitalism Laissez Faire Strike Suffrage Zionism Anti-Semitism Dominion Imperialism Social Darwinism Nationalism	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What factors lead to the industrialization in England, Germany, and Japan? 2. What were the different views of economic theory? 3. What was the Berlin Conference and how did it affect Africa? 4. How did the European nations administer their colonies?
13/14	The World at War	SSWH16 The student will demonstrate an understanding of long-term causes of World War I and its global impact.	<p>a. Identify the causes of the war; include Balkan nationalism, entangling alliances, and militarism.</p> <p>b. Describe conditions on the war front for soldiers; include the Battle of Verdun.</p> <p>c. Explain the major decisions made in the Versailles Treaty; include German reparations and the mandate system that replaced Ottoman control.</p> <p>d. Analyze the destabilization of Europe in the collapse of the great empires; include the Romanov and Hapsburg dynasties.</p>	Destabilization Kaiser Powder Keg	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the causes of World War I? 2. What was the importance of the Treaty of Versailles?
		SSWH17 The student will be able to identify the major political and economic factors that shaped world societies from World War I and World War II.	<p>a. Examine the influence of Albert Einstein on science, Sigmund Freud on social thinking and Pablo Picasso on art.</p> <p>b. Determine the causes and results of the Russian Revolution from the rise of the Bolsheviks under Lenin to Stalin's first Five Year Plan.</p> <p>c. Describe the rise of fascism in Europe and Asia by comparing the policies of Benito Mussolini in Italy, Adolf Hitler in Germany, and Hirohito in Japan.</p> <p>d. Analyze the rise of nationalism as seen in the ideas of Sun Yat Sen, Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, and Mohandas Gandhi.</p>	Nazi Spanish Civil War Sudetenland Sun Yat Sen Mustafa Kernal Gandhi Rape of Nanjing Spanish Civil War Sudetenland.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What were the causes and results of the Russian Revolution? 2. What led to the rise of Fascism and who were its representatives? 3. Who lead the Nationalistic Movements from 1900 -1939. 4. What were the aggressive actions

			<p>e. Describe the nature of totalitarianism and the police state that existed in Russia, Germany, and Italy and how they differ from authoritarian governments.</p> <p>f. Explain the aggression and conflict leading to World War II in Europe and Asia; include the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Spanish Civil War, the Rape of Nanjing in China, and the German annexation of the Sudetenland.</p>		taken by the Fascist prior to World War II?
14/16	World War II, The Cold War, and Post Cold War	SSWH18 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global political, economic, and social impact of World War II.	<p>a. Describe the major conflicts and outcomes; include Pearl Harbor, El-Alamein, Stalingrad, D-Day, Guadalcanal, the Philippines, and the end of the war in Europe and Asia.</p> <p>b. Identify Nazi ideology, policies, and consequences that led to the Holocaust.</p> <p>c. Explain the military and diplomatic negotiations between the leaders of Great Britain (Churchill), the Soviet Union (Stalin), and the United States (Roosevelt/Truman) from Teheran to Yalta and Potsdam and the impact on the nations of Eastern Europe.</p> <p>d. Explain allied Post-World War II policies; include formation of the United Nations, the Marshall Plan for Europe, and MacArthur's plan for Japan.</p>	Teheran Yalta Potsdam Marshall Plan	<p>1. What were the important battles of World War II in Europe?</p> <p>2. What were the important battles of World War II in the Pacific?</p> <p>3. What was the Holocaust?</p> <p>4. What events affected the Post-War?</p>
		<p>SSWH19 The student will demonstrate an understanding of the global social, economic, and political impact of the Cold War and decolonization from 1945 to 1989.</p> <p>SSWH20 The student will examine change and continuity in the world since the 1960's</p> <p>SSWH21 The student will examine change and contemporary world.</p>	<p>a. Analyze the revolutionary movements in India (Gandhi, Nehru), China (Mao Zedong, Chiang Kai-shek), and Ghana (Kwame Nkrumah).</p> <p>b. Describe the formation of the state of Israel and the importance of geography in its development.</p> <p>c. Explain the arms race; include development of the hydrogen bomb (1954) and SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty, 1972).</p> <p>d. Compare and contrast the reforms of Khrushchev and Gorbachev.</p> <p>e. Analyze efforts in the pursuit of freedom; include anti-apartheid, Tiananmen Square, and the fall of the Berlin Wall.</p>	Arms Race SALT Treaty Cold War NATO Cuban Missile Crisis OPEC Warsaw Pact Truman Doctrine	<p>1. What was the Cold War?</p> <p>2. What led to the creation of Israel?</p> <p>3. How was the Berlin Wall a symbol of the Cold War?</p> <p>4. How has Terrorism and self determination affected international affairs?</p>

17/18	Final Test	All previously covered units.	Test	*Study Guide/Review	Test
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